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Maine Farmer.

the spare time of the coming months and with profit to themselves and with advantage to the future work of the farm.

SWEET CORN ON COMMERCIAL MANURE.

The United States produces more corn than all other countries put together, and the only reason more is not grown is for the want of a market.

It is said that Prof. C. W. Dabney, Jr., of Tennessee, Director of the State Experiment Station, is likely to get the appointment of assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

There were several Poland China hogs on exhibition at the World's Fair live stock show that weighed eight hundred pounds and over each. So large hogs, however, are not profitable to the feeder.

We last week referred to the favorable condition of the butter market. The *Edinburgh* (Ill.) *Dairy Report* of recent date, remarks: "Where the butter for winter use is to come from is a problem we are not able to solve. With only a moderate supply in cold storage and no reserves to draw from it looks like 35 to 45 cent butter this winter."

Dr. Hoskins says that of the hundreds

of varieties of apples that he has exper-

imented with, he never has found but

one that is really and truly an annual

bearer—that is, giving as good a crop

one year as another. This is the Long-

field, one of the Russian apples. It is a

strong and rapid grower, early and pro-

duce bearer. The flesh is white and

quality about as good as the famous

though of a different flavor.

The Olden Fruit Company, Howell

county, Mo., has the largest orchard in

the West—nearly 200,000 trees—and it

receives the most perfect care. Thirty

men are sometimes employed for weeks

thinning young fruit. A merchant in

Memphis, Tenn., bought their apple

crop of 3000 barrels in 1892 at \$8 per

bushel at the orchard. Fruit growing in

Missouri is a late thing most of the trees

having been set within ten years.

We still see some of the horticultural

papers, that ought to know better, advo-

cating the long ago exploded idea of

"sweating" apples in heaps before

storing away for keeping. All the

sweating that apples ever undergo

is just so much added to the margin of

profit on the operation. This is none

to wide when careful business manage-

ment is applied throughout.

EARLY OR LATE FAIRS.

In view of the marked success of the

Kennebec, Franklin and Sagadahoc cat-

ches shows and fairs and also of other of

the later exhibitions, the question of

early or late fairs seems to be an open

one and one that may well receive the

thoughtful consideration of all who are

in any way connected with or interested

in these annual exhibitions. Of late

there has been a tendency toward

early exhibitions, although the fact still

remains that the late exhibitions are

quite as successful as formerly and we

claim even more complete in their com-

bined exhibits than the early shows.

Of course fair managers or societies,

as the case may be, have what is to them

good and sufficient reasons for coming

down into the earlier dates with their

exhibition. While holding views not in

full accord with such a course, still in

no sense would we antagonize such ac-

tion. But there are strong arguments in

support of the later dates, and we would

like to have the pros and cons fully dis-

cussed in the columns of the *Farmer*.

This is an opportune time for such con-

sideration when the business of the late

exhibitions is being closed up for the year

and all details and all results are fresh

in the minds of the officers and exhibitors.

Especially would we like to see

the reasons for the early exhibitions

brought out, and a careful comparison

made through a series of years of their

success both as exhibitions of the farm

industries in full and the finances as

well.

That the late exhibitions are suc-

cessful in drawing out a more complete re-

presentation of the all-round farm indus-

tries there can be no question. This is

proven at the shows. Certainly this in-

terests a class that would not and could

not be at the early shows on account of

the date. Witness the grand potato

and vegetable exhibit at the Sagadahoc,

and especially the highly complimentary

remarks of the boys, in proof of this.

Each of these exhibits, if no more than

a measure of potatoes, represent an in-

terested party. This interest is fostered

from year to year. Hence a wider mem-

bership, a more active interest a more

complete and a larger exhibition in every

department.

Does the early date contribute to this,

or has it an influence in the opposite di-

rection? Let us have facts, figures, and

reasons for early fairs rather than late.

A full discussion of the whole

matter cannot fail of benefit to all con-

cerned.

BREEDS AND BREEDING.

Selection, Feed and Care Necessary.

In judging of the value of breeds, one

should have some knowledge of how

they are formed, if any distinction what-

ever is to be made in the quality of the

breed, or of individuals of it.

All breeds, so far as I have been able

to discover, have been formed in a simi-

lar, though not identical manner.

First, environment produces variation for the

better. A mild climate, or rich herbage,

or barren land produces changes in some

special localities which are quickly

discovered by the most observing breed-

ers.

As the wants of man multiplied, and

civilization advanced, knowledge was

added to environment, and selection was

added, and so the foundation

stock which he had selected. So he

was naturally led to make still further

improvements, not only of the surround-

ings, but in the food and care of the

animals which he had selected.

As this improvement goes on, some

individuals show the effect of it more

than others, or they respond more

quickly to their changed surroundings.

Again, a few of the best are chosen and

the work of forming a variety, and later

the breed is begun in earnest.

The value of the breed will be con-

tingent upon two things, the founda-

tion stock and the skill of the breeder.

One family of the breed may develop

faster than others, and become better,

as also may the stock of one breeder be-

come better than that of another, and it is

no uncommon thing to find pure breds

of less value than mixed breeds.

Soon the breeder writes the history or

genealogy of his stock, and this we call

a "pedigree," but usually this pedigree

gives us no light as to the performances

of the animal.

It only tells of sires and

daughters, and granddaughters and grand-

sons, and grandsons and granddaughters.

We have done a little the right direction

recently by publishing the performances

of individual animals and families.

If the parents are fed and cared for

properly, the offspring will be well

selected, and the breeder has been skilful,

then the breed becomes valuable, be-

cause the qualities desired have been

secured and made reasonably prominent

by causing these qualities to be con-

stantly active. A pedigree a mile long

won't make up for the lack of those ac-

tive qualities. For growth it should be

remembered, comes from the activity

and multiplication of molecules of mat-

ter, the new replaces the old, and if the

new particles are provided faster than

the old are worn out, we have growth

and surplus. We breed dairy cows to

turn this surplus into milk and cream.

Choice Miscellany.

NAPOLEON'S SUCCESSORS.

The Two Zulu Princes Now in Exile at St. Helena.

As a Punishment for Insurrection the Royal Barbarians Were Captured and Exiled by Their British Protectors.

Napoleon Bonaparte, the Frenchman whose interesting career was brought to an end by the English at the battle of Waterloo, has two royal successors on the island of St. Helena, where he was exiled and died.

They are Dinizul, the son and heir of Cetewayo, the Zulu king, and Undabuko, brother of the same monarch. Both are victims of British arrogance and disregard of the interests of other nations, and their treatment has been decidedly more unjust and overbearing than that of the distinguished Corseican, says the New York World.

The Zulus are the finest race in Africa, which is not very high praise to bestow on a nation. Rider Haggard has made us familiar with their moral and combative qualities in his more or less reliable works. Under insidious British influence, however, they began some years ago to give up their fighting habits and grew agricultural.

They were encouraged to cross the boundary into the British colonies of Natal and work for the British and to resist the encroachments of the Boers of the Transvaal. In 1877, when a war broke out between the Boers and the Zulus, the British profited by the occasion to annex the Transvaal. A war with the Zulus followed. The English were defeated at first, but Sir Garnet Wolseley crushed the Zulus at Ulundi. The English then reorganized the government of Zululand in such a way that there was incessant internal disturbance. Cetewayo visited London, where he was received everywhere in society, his frank and genial manners and his interesting ways at table making him a universal favorite.

It was finally determined by the English government to restore Cetewayo to his throne. Shortly after his restoration a chief named Zibebu led an insurrection against him, attacked him and wounded him in the night time, and killed many of his followers. Cetewayo's people, the Usutus, formed an alliance with the Boers and defeated Zibebu. Cetewayo died soon afterward from the effects of his wounds.

After much disturbance Zululand was made a British colony. Zibebu then invaded the portion of the country reserved to the Usutus. The latter, feeling that they had been unfairly treated by their alleged British protectors, rose and were suppressed. Undabuko and his wife and nephew were exiled to St. Helena for ten years for taking part in an armed rebellion.

Both are stout, well-grown men, and show high birth and breeding in their manners. European civilization has begun to affect them. Already they have given up the native costume of feathers round the waist for one of trousers, coat and tall hat.

The climate of St. Helena obliges them to wear a blanket or some heavy covering much of the time. The change from the fierce, dry climate of South Africa to one where the air is always full of moisture and the temperature ranges from fifty-seven to seventy-two degrees has been very disagreeable for the Zulu princes. It is doubtful whether they will ever leave their island prison alive. If they die their fate will be still more similar to that of Napoleon. They are very cleanly in their habits, but live by preference in the smallest and dingiest rooms of the house allowed them.

NEW CURE FOR HEADACHE.

Tapping the Head with the Fingers Offers Temporary Relief.

It is surprising to what an extent mechanical vibrations are now employed to act upon the morbid conditions of the sensitive nervous system, says the St. Louis Republic. DeBouillet, of Paris, has been able to produce local anesthesia by conducting fine and exceedingly rapid vibrations half way up the roots of the teeth and to perform one of the most painful dental operations, that of extracting the living nerves from the teeth, without the patient feeling any pain. Charcot has successfully used the vibratory treatment for sick headache and for certain nervous diseases accompanied by pain, as well as certain mental conditions accompanied by depression.

A very simple form of this treatment is recommended by M. Dourdouki, of Moscow. While he was one day examining a patient who was suffering from an excruciating headache he used percussion of the cranium, just as is done for the chest, to ascertain whether any material lesion was perceptible. Two or three minutes after finishing his examination he was greatly astonished to hear his patient say that the headache had completely disappeared. M. Dourdouki has since practiced this method with much success, especially in cases where there was no apparent cause for headache, or when it assumed the nervous form. The percussion must be made lightly, without producing any unpleasant or too pronounced sensation, and the intensity of the taps can be gradually increased. In this way a vibratory massage is administered, which is calculated to relieve the distressing symptoms.

It is evident that in many cases this relief can be only momentary, and the cause of the headache must then be discovered, in order that a cure may be effected.

Advantage of Left-Hand Writing.

The number of men who can write legibly with the left hand is very small in this country, where the fact of being ambidextrous is not appreciated at its full worth. Sir Edwin Arnold stated that in Japan every child is taught to write with either and both hands; and he hinted that this was not the only evidence of sound common sense he met with in the kingdom of the mikado. There have been many remedies suggested for what is known as the writer's cramp, and many writers alternate between the pen and the typewriter; but the simplest plan of all is to acquire the art of writing with either hand, and change from one to the other on the first suspicion of fatigue. It is quite easy for a child to learn to write with the left hand, and, although after the muscles have got set with age it is more difficult, almost any man can learn to write with his left hand in a week, and to write as well with one hand as the other in less than a year.

GUNNING FOR PLANETS.

Asteroids Caught in Numbers by the Aid of Photography.

One of the most remarkable of recent astronomical developments is the result of the application of photography to the discovery of asteroids or minor planets, says Prof. C. A. Young, astronomer at Princeton college.

By the old methods of search the annual rate of discovery ranged from one to twenty, the average for the twelve years 1872-91, being 10.3.

In 1892 twenty-nine were discovered, two only by the old method, while between January 1 and April 15 of the present year twenty-five were picked up by the two observers, Wolf, of Heidelberg, and Charlois, of Nice, who have pressed the camera into service.

The negatives are made with an exposure of from three to five hours, each covering an area two or three degrees square.

On the plate the images of the stars are round and clear, while any planets or planetoids which may be present are at once recognized by the elongation of their images due to their orbital motion; and three or four of these oblong lights are sometimes found on a single plate.

If the number of observers using this method should be much increased the number of annual discoveries may easily mount into the hundreds.

The total number of these little bodies which circulate in the space between Mars and Jupiter stands at three hundred and seventy-five, so far as now known, but it is almost certain that those still undiscovered must be counted by the thousand, and obviously it will soon be hopeless to attempt to keep the run of them all.

We may reasonably suppose that all the larger ones have been already discovered, and that those still remaining unrecognized are all extremely minute.

It is true that from a certain defensive standpoint the size of a planet has nothing to do with its astronomical importance—mathematically considered a planetoid's orbit is just as worthy of investigation as that of Jupiter itself, but practically it is plain that the computers will be obliged to select a limited number which present special points of interest and confine their attention to them alone.

MOST WONDERFUL OF PEARLS.

The "Southern Cross" a Gem Found by a Fisherman in Western Australia.

Black pearls used to be held as of small value, comparatively speaking. They were first made fashionable by the Empress Eugenie, wife of Napoleon III., who possessed a famous necklace of them which fetched twenty thousand dollars at auction after the overthrow of the imperial dynasty.

This did not include the single great pearl forming the snap, which was purchased by the marquis of Bath for five thousand dollars.

Mexico, Tahiti and Fiji supply the markets of the world with black pearls.

The most extraordinary pearl in the world, according to the New York Advertiser, is known as the "Southern Cross."

It is probably the most remarkable thing of its kind that nature has ever produced. So far as is known it occupies an absolutely unique position in the history of pearls.

As a people the Chinese are not a desirable class, since they are unfit for incorporation into the citizenship of the country, but in every respect they are far less objectionable and dangerous than tens of thousands from European countries who are admitted without question every year—anarchists; agitators, beggars, mountebanks and criminals of every degree. The country can do without Chinese, of course, but much work that would contribute to its development will remain undone. There is no probability that Chinese will ever be freely admitted again, and this, too, in all the circumstances, is well, since the presence of an inferior race among superior beings like ourselves is always a source of discontent which political agitators continually inflame. In all circumstances, therefore, exclusion of the Chinese is advisable, or even necessary, but still a word now and then on certain phases of the subject, dictated by candor and common sense, may not be intolerable.

A USE FOR CHINAMEN.

Work That White Men Cannot Be Hired to Do.

Here is a Proposition Which Might Furnish a Partial Solution of the Perplexing Chinese Problem.

Some days ago the Portland Oregonian said: "If we had at this moment over twenty thousand more Chinese in the Pacific in the northwest to do the work which white men will not do, and which yet is necessary for development of the country, the result would be good for everybody." A correspondent writes that "he would like to informed what the nature of that work is," and the Oregonian thus responds:

The occupation in which Chinese labor would mainly be useful is that of clearing heavily timbered lands.

This labor which white men will not do to any extent perform. Thus far nearly all the work of clearing our lands has been performed by Chinese.

But it has come to a stop. Since Chinese immigration was suspended it has become impossible to get labor for this purpose. Higher wages are demanded by Chinese, and no owner of timber land can afford to hire it cleared. The master mechanic admitted that he didn't believe it would ever steam, and one by one the engineers shrank their heads and allowed that it couldn't be made it—because it couldn't. Then the firemen announced that no man could keep it hot, and no one ought to expect that it could be done. The engine was doubted from the start. Everybody said it couldn't make the run—and it didn't. It went on the road and was a failure from the start, and after eighteen months' service it was rebuilt. The general superintendent paid the Rhode Island locomotive works \$1,000 extra for a new boiler (returning the old one) like the old one except that it had two-inch tubes.

He said he knew that the new boiler would steam and the engine make the time. The master mechanic said he knew so, too, and the engineers and firemen agreed with them that now it was all right.

It was all right, steamed well and made the time—because everybody said it could and would.

Some months afterward John Thompson, general master mechanic of the Eastern railway, wanted a seventeen-inch passenger engine, and wanted it as cheap as possible. He was induced to take the boiler discarded by the Old Colony (after being thoroughly repaired). None of the engineers knew the engine had an old boiler flues larger than the ordinary. Mr. Thompson said she was a fine engine and would just play with their fastest and heaviest express. The men all counted on her as a good steamer, and a good steamer she was. This engine never lacked for steam, did her work well and as economically as the best engine on the road, and is in the service yet—running in sight of the scene of her former failure.

A CHINESE CRUIKSHANK.

Fascinating Cartoons Attacking the Opium Trade.

The Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade has republished in English parks considered by Britons as very likely to prove unsuccessful.

It is, unfortunately, very questionable if the experiment of keeping and breeding the grand beasts in our English parks will be attended with any success.

The bison on its native plains is accustomed to great heat in summer and extreme cold in winter. But, for all that, the climate is a constant one, and the change of the variability, the fog and the damp of this country will be great. Indeed, when we look at the condition of the bison's European relation, the aurochs, we may well doubt if the genus bison will long remain an inhabitant of the earth. It may be many years before we quite lose it, for representatives will probably linger for a comparatively long period preserved in parks, just as the ancient white British cattle linger now.

As in the case of the latter, the want of fresh blood and the consequent close interbreeding will tell in time and result in constantly diminishing fertility, until in the course of years the last representative of the race will die and the world know them no more.

We may safely say the extinction will not happen in our own time, or even in that of the next few generations; but it is to be feared that come it surely will.

ONLY A TRAMP.

But There Were Tears, and Bitter Ones.

Shed for Him.

"It's only one of them pesky tramps, Bill," said a brakeman to his companion, as the lights from two lanterns fell on the form of a man mangled as only a railroad train can mangle. "I suppose we will have to get him into the caboose and leave him at the station."

They gathered up the remains as best they could, says the New York Recorder, and, after getting them aboard the train, gave the signal to go ahead.

Yes, he was only a tramp. The brakeman addressed as Bill had seen the man fall between two cars while stepping from one to another. The train had been stopped, and the two railroaders went back to see what damage had been done. In the caboose they made a search of the dead man's clothes. They didn't find much; money, not even a knife. In the inside pocket of the ragged vest was a greasy-looking envelope. In taking out the letter a tiny band of gold fell to the floor. While one picked up the ring the other read the letter. It had been well fingered, and there were unmistakable spots that only tears could have caused. The handwriting was a woman's, and read as follows:

"Dear Jim: Mary is dead, and in her last words she inquired for Papa. She missed you so much, and never seemed to well after you went. I am sorry, Jim, for what I said that night, and if you will come back I will never complain and worry you any more. I send you Mary's ring; you remember when you got it for her. Please come back to your wife."

That was all. The wife had heard in some way where her husband was and had sent him the letter. It occurred to one of the brakemen to look at the postmark, and with difficulty it was seen that it was a month old, and that it was that of the very place at which they had decided to leave the dead body.

Jim must have met with misfortune, and was stealing his way home, which he reached only to be carried out and laid beside little Mary.

An Old English Custom.

The candidates for the mayoralty in the town of Alnwick, North England, just before the election ride in procession to a horse pond near the town, dismount and struggle through the mud and water as best they can. They are accompanied by a brass band and all the population of the town and neighborhood. The custom dates from the time of King John, who visited the town in 1210. The roads were very bad and some of his baggage wagons had to be left in the mud. On his arrival he inquired who was responsible for the condition of the roads, and learning that the bailiffs were to blame ordered them to be seized and dragged through the nearest pond.

An American acrobat in Vienna lately won a queer wager. He bet a considerable sum with a Vienna strong man that he could not endure to have a liter of water fall drop by drop from the height of three feet upon his hand.

When three hundred drops had fallen the athlete's face became red and he looked as if in pain. At the four hundred and twentieth drop he gave up, saying it was impossible to bear the pain any longer. The palm of his hand was swollen and inflamed, and in one place the skin had broken open. Only a small portion of the liter of water had gone to nature there would be a marked improvement in this respect—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Favorable Symptom.

Dr. Blunt—Does your husband complain of pain in the head?

Mrs. Pete Amsterdam—His head does not pain him, but he seems to be drowsy and stupid.

Dr. Blunt—I am glad to hear that he is getting back into his normal condition and will be all right in a few days—Texas Siftings.

A LOCOMOTIVE EXPERIENCE.

How a Rejected Flyer Turned Up as a Prize Machine.

Strange things happen when men make up their minds that they can't help happening.

It is now over twenty years, says a writer in the Locomotive Engineering, since Superintendent Healy, of the Rhode Island locomotive works, built a passenger engine for the Old Colony. This engine had seventeen and one-half by twenty-two inch cylinders, with a five-foot wheel, and the only innovation on the standard engines of the day was the trial of two and one-quarter inch tubes instead of two inch, there being about one hundred and sixty of them.

The engine was turned out in time to be used in the Rocky mountains, providing the steam power for the railroad.

It was a success, and the engine was

BUFFALOES IN ENGLAND.

Specimens of the Few Survivors Shipped Across the Atlantic.

The Experiment of Breeding the Animals in English Parks Considered by Britons as Very Likely to Prove Unsuccessful.

Fifty, or even half that number of years ago, the possibility of the "buffalo" of the American plains becoming extinct was not so much as dreamed of, says the *St. James' Budget*. For ages they had wandered in countless herds on the plains on the eastern side of the Rocky mountains, providing the steam power for the railroad.

The herds were killed for their tongues and the meat was sold to the Indians; but the white hunter, with his improving firearms, did the work of destruction. Where once the herds were so numerous that it was the practice of the Indians to hunt them, now they are few.

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THE ESTHETIC SENSE.

Instances Showing That Animals Possess It in a Rudimentary Form.

Are animals deprived of an esthetic sense? There is, of course, no question as to a very refined or subtle esthetic sense. Moreover, that sense is rare, variable, capricious, subjective; and the same picture, the same piece of music, the same monument impress the esthetic sense of different people in greatly different ways. The question, therefore, is simply to determine whether animals possess in any appreciable manner certain tastes indicating an elementary sense of the beautiful. This sense assuredly exists. It is not at all present, at least to any appreciable extent, in all animals, and those who do possess it manifest it in different degrees; but it is sufficient to know that its existence can be recognized.

Birds are particularly gifted in this manner. They have a taste for bright colors and melodious sounds, and most frequently the male subjugates and fascinates his mate with the beauty of his plumage or the flexibility of his vocal organs. From this sense comes those curious parades of love (among peacocks, for instance) of which Darwin and more recently Hudson have given us so many examples. These parades are veritable conventions of beauty. There are, besides, other birds who show this esthetic sense in a singular manner. One of them is the baya. He has a passion for brilliant and variegated objects, and he has a habit of ornamenting the entrance to his nest, which is built with infinite art and elegance, with a variety of objects, gathered by bits from all quarters, which happen to strike his fancy.

Among them are brilliantly colored feathers of other birds, bright bits of shells, bits of stuff, and the birds

themselves.

It is not at all means what

would be called here a cool and gentle touch.

It is not at all means what

would be called here a cool and gentle touch.

Woman's Department.

THE KING'S ROSES.

In the palace garden the roses blow,
Like flames of fire and drifts of snow,
And the path is walled with their brilliant
blown.
Kelly
And the boughs of the king from its careworn
brown.
Is cleft as he walks the rose-path down,
And he smiles a moment, well pleased
That his daughter loves the roses so.
For the rose was brought from a distant clime,
And tenderly nursed through the winter
time.
By the garden wall that is broad and high,
And none but the king in all the land
Should have such roses, the gardener
planned.
And so
In the palace garden the roses blow.

But under the wall, while the watchers
slept,
The boughs of the king's own rose trees crept,
And year by year these grow more tall,
By the tiny cottage without the wall,
And the peasant's daughter loves them so!
(And many an hour of toil and care
Is lightened by the roses there.)
For lo!

In the peasant's garden the roses blow.
What are roses to us?—but love is sweet.
In freeze or velvet is home made.
Flower of first and finer, high or low.
They know their roses well.
And so

THE REBELLIOUS HEART.

BY ELLEN S.

How cold indeed the unsympathetic
heart, the heart that cannot mourn with
those who mourn; the heart that seems
rigid as stone. Those perhaps have
beheld father, mother, sister, brother,
wrapped in cold death's embrace, the
forms shrouded in the habiliments of
the grave. Perhaps they loved each one
dearly; yet, as they stand beside the
caskets of clay, they can shed no bitter
tears of grief. Friends cluster
around; friends throw their arms about
that orphan form; tears of sorrow and
sympathy fall for their great loss. They
say, "I do not feel like weeping; I am
sorry, but I cannot and do not feel like
crying."

I have seen such ones, and any home
where troubles or death enter, there
they will not go. They are afraid that
stricken-hearted mother may weep
speaking of her angel child. They, too,
have formed the holiest ties of life. A
tiny form is laid in the mother arms,
and tears for mother love. How she
loves her first born! A few short
months, and the baby form lies still and
cold, all shrouded to be laid in the
narrow confines of the grave; lies free
and safe from worldly blights and ill-
luck. The mother cannot cry, to keep
her darling. She is simply sorry her
baby is dead; no deep, bitter waves of
sorrow sweep over her heart. She
knows and feels she will miss her baby
yes. She is sorry, I do not, I
cannot, understand such natures. But,
thank God, I can truly sorrow with
and weep with those who weep. Oh, un-
speakable blessedness to have and feel
the deep, sweet sympathy of our dear
earth friends. How comforting when
the heart is all shrouded in grief, to
have the hand-clasp of those whose heart
partakes in a measure, a friendly measure,
of your bitter heartaches.

It seemed that, cold-hearted
person, less half of the life of living.
As far as they have been revealed to
the general public, winter fashions are
not, after all, to differ so very much
from what we have been seeing and
wearing for the last three months.
It is, of course, too early yet to pro-
nounce definitely upon the fashion of
silks and velvets to be worn during
the coming season, but those who have seen
the tresses of some of the autumn
brides say that the fashions are funda-
mentally the same as they have been.
Skirts are still very full and sharply
hemmed.

Streets are more pronounced "gigots"
than ever before, and so big at the top
as to suggest the necessity for the buck-
ram or feather undersleeves of half a
century ago. The fullness is only at the
top, however, as they narrow down
tight to the wrist and are finished by a
plain deep cuff.

Shoulder trimmings are not as flaring
as they have been, and are more like
epaulets—particularly for evening gowns,
where the lace that is now so profusely
used in trimmings is gathered into
either stiff folds and is quite distinct
from the bertha, which falls wide over
the bosom and shoulders. It is wide
to describe this trimming, which is some-
what of a novelty and must be seen to be
believed.

Those who have been present at the
innumerable dinners and luncheons at
Newport this summer say that, hard
times and a tight money market notwithstanding,
there has never before been such sumptuousness and elegance of at-
tire as has been seen there this year.

Young Folks' Column.

AT TEN YEARS.

Come here, my boy, you're ten years old,
Just ten years old to-day.
I hope you are having happy years
Already flown away!

Come kiss me, sweet, for every one,
And here's for coming years.
A kiss, a wish—all who can tell
Mother's hope and fears?

I wish my darling's sunny head,
Unbowed by shade of care.
How little, tender, dimpled feet
Would be my mother's prayer.

I wish life's treasures all were clasped
Within his rosy hands;
The hours by golden sands.

I wish so many countless things,
But, more than all I pray
Hut little, tender, dimpled feet
May never go astray.

HOW HE STROVE AND WON.

BY G. E. STORERIDGE.

Some years ago a son of a Methodist preacher started for college. He was rich in his father's blessing and his mother's prayers, but here his affluence ended. When he had come through to his journey's end he had but \$27 with which to meet the expense of living for a whole year. Books, clothing, furniture, food, so far as he then saw, must for his first year all come out of that amount, for of cash in hand this was the limit, and of credit he had none.

Leaving his home, he came after a day's journey to the place where he was to take the boat for New York city. A small sailboat took him to the pier.

The price of a berth being 50 cents,

he spent the night sitting up 50 cents,

as best he could, thus saving his half

the next morning found him at the landing in the great city with the whole

day before him, for the boat in which he

was to continue his journey did not sail

until the evening of that day. His one

companion was his trunk, and it was his

greatest burden and care, for it must be

transferred across the city. He was de-
termined to accomplish this if possible

without cost, so he undertook to carry

it on his back.

But quite by accident her mistress

found out how she could keep Polly

in her own corner, and now she is never

shut up. It happened this way. Last

Christmas, Polly's master, just for fun,

had a big Japanese doll. It

was as large as a real doll, and had the

sweetest, funniest look on its Japanese

face that ever you saw. Instantly Polly

saw it was perfectly awed struck.

What she thought it was nobody could

tell, but she would sit and watch it as if

she was fascinated, but she never could be in-
duced to go near it. If it was brought

to her she would give the queerest little

cry, and crouch down behind her cage,

her crest standing upright on her head.

She never could be induced to pass it

even to go to her mistress. And so now

when Polly is left alone, Mrs. Jap is set

upon Mrs. Clarke's work table, and that

is drawn a little way from the corner.

Polly never attempts to go by, but

she has been there all the time. No

matter how much she was scolded, she

would repeat the performance the next

time she was left, so she had to be shut

up when the family were out of the

room. She would tear things to pieces

and jump on to her perch, look so in-
nocent, and when the door opened she

would call out, "Polly's here," as though

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Maine Farmer.

ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

Published every Thursday, by
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AUGUSTA, MAINE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1893.

TERMS.

\$2.00 IN ADVANCE; OR \$2.50 IF NOT PAID
WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DATE OF
SUBSCRIPTION.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For one inch space, \$2.50 for three insertions and seventy-two cents for each subsequent insertion.

COLLECTORS' NOTICES.

MR. C. A. ATHER is now calling upon our subscribers in East Kennebec county.

MR. J. W. KELLOGG is now calling upon our subscribers in Aroostook county.

The next world's fair is to be held at Paris in 1900.

From Wm. Haley, Sebago, Cumberland county, we have Mayflowers in bud, gathered one of the pleasant autumn days.

We acknowledge the receipt of copies of the State Agricultural Report, from Secretary McKeon of the Board, which our subscribers can have on calling at the office.

Who says that the newspaper men of Aroostook are not well fed. An exchange there acknowledges the receipt of "one of the hindquarters of a lamb eleven weeks old."

Messrs. James Lindsay & Son, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Leith, cable the following prices in their markets for American apples: Kings, \$5.80@\$6.55; Baldwins, \$6.05@\$6.30; Greenings, \$5.40@\$3.64; red apples in general, \$3.88@\$4.85.

Recently a convention of leading New England butter makers formed "The Eastern Butter and Cheese Makers' Association." The Ploughman says, "In union is strength." We are in great doubt whether increased strength would increase the popularity of New England butter.

An important case has just been decided by the full bench of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and the owners of dogs had better take notice. The court has decided that a man is justified in preventing a dog fight, and that if in doing such a thing he gets bitten, the owner of the offending dog must respond in damages, if called upon to do so.

Capt. Nash has issued from his press *The Maine Farmers' Almanac* for 1894, the old publication founded by Daniel Robinson seventy-five years ago. It contains the usual amount of valuable information and entertaining reading. There will be four eclipses next year, two of the sun and two of the moon. The eclipses of the sun are invisible at Augusta. We shall get a glimpse of the partial eclipse of the moon.

Now we know that the New Year approaches, for here on our table is the *Old Farmer's Almanac* for 1894, by Robert B. Thomas, full of "new, useful and entertaining matter." Since its establishment in 1793, this old friend has gone on its mission of helpfulness, not only to the farmer, but to all classes. We have this number from Loring, Short & Harmon, Portland, though it is sold by booksellers and traders throughout New England.

When the great Fair was opened to the little folks at ten cents a head, how the hope of the country flocked the gates! Nearly one hundred thousand children appeared on Thursday. One lot came from Milwaukee, with a brass band, and another from Detroit with the Detroit Newsboys' Band. They were addressed by Director-General Davis and President Higginbotham. The children were shown many courtesies by the concessionaires.

There was formed in Lewiston, Thursday, under the general laws, the *Lewiston Daily Sun Publishing Company*, with a capital stock of \$20,000. The officers are: President, Guilford D. Stratton, Gorham, N. H.; Treasurer, Henry A. Wing, Lewiston; Clerk, Wm. H. Newell, Lewiston; Directors, John W. Greenlaw, Berlin, N. H.; Guilford D. Stratton, Gorham, N. H.; Thomas A. Day, Bryant's Pond; Henry A. Wing, Lewiston. The policy of the paper will soon be changed. A Sunday edition will be issued.

Carmel in this State is the home of Mr. Waldo Emerson. Mr. Emerson is 55 years old, of rugged personality, and is distinguished by chin whiskers of medium length. He wears a black derby hat and brown suit and calfskin boots when he goes to Boston. He went to Boston a few days ago in accordance with his semi-annual custom, accompanied by a fat pocket-book, in which reposed several bills of large denominations. It is not so fat now. Mr. Emerson met a good looking man, who said he was from Bangor, and claimed acquaintance. It was the old game. Emerson's new friend borrowed \$60 to help another man pay a bill. Emerson is still waiting for the \$60.

The time has come for making the annual announcement of the old and reliable *Eastern Argus*. It will be the aim of the publishers to make the *Argus* for the year 1894 an even more complete, well rounded newspaper than ever before. Patrons of a daily paper want, first of all, the latest important news, domestic and foreign. The *Argus* has always had a good, regular telegraph service, and this service will be, in many respects, fuller and of a broader scope in 1894. The news of the State will be, as usual, carefully covered by telegraph, supplemented by a corps of vigilant correspondents. Terms of the *Eastern Argus*—50 cents per month or \$6.00 per year in advance, and \$7.00 at end of the year, free of postage. Terms of the *Weekly*—one copy, 1 year, free of postage, \$1.50 in advance or \$2.00 at the end of the year. Clubs of 100 free of postage, \$10.00 in advance. John M. Adams & Co., publishers, Portland.

A SAD REMINISCENCE.

Those who visit Chicago to attend the World's Fair, are easily drawn aside for half a day to take a trip up town and visit Libby Prison, that has, as we said in a former article, been transferred from the soil of Richmond, Va., and put down here just as it stood there. The murky river does not run by it, as of old, but there is the old structure just as it stood when it formed the prison pen of our Union boys, and out from which four thousand of them were carried for their hasty burial. Places in the floor are marked where certain poor fellows lay, suffering and dying. A bullet imbedded in one of the large timbers was aimed at an Augusta boy, but the boy was too smart for the bullet, and he still resides in Augusta, alive and as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

Night after night men were obliged to lie on the floor without a blanket over them, their only diversion being to fight rats that invaded the premises in droves. Libby Prison stands as a sad blot upon our civilization. That and the other prison pens of the South are the special offence of the rebel leaders that never can be condoned.

A clergyman from this State, Rev. Dr. Spencer of Waterville, an old soldier with a wooden leg, recently visited the prison and writes a very interesting letter to the *Waterville Mail*. He says: To see the old prison, my home during about ten painful days in 1862, was one of my special errands to Chicago. I almost dreaded my first look at the interior, for fear I should find that my memory had been clouded in those days of pain and fever, and that I should find things very different from what I expected. Once inside the enclosure, there was the dingy old building, natural enough, but the entrance was at the wrong end for me. That, however, was soon explained, when we were told by a guide that the hospital was at the other end of the building. Thither I made my way without pausing long over the pictures and relics of Confederates near the entrance. When I came to the hospital, which was the only part of the interior that I had ever seen, it was all right. There was the front door now closed and barred, through which I was borne into the building. There was the spot, between two windows in the end of the building, where my cot was finally set down, just about where the flight of stairs leading down into "Hell" is now opened. One of the guides told me that these old stairs, closed up during the war, have been reopened since the building was moved, but I was able to fix the spot within ten feet where I lay those hot July days, while my strength was slowly failing. There, within a few feet, was the huge post beyond which my friend, Captain Dewing, gave up his life that I was born out of prison, a paroled prisoner. There was the place within a few feet of me, where a Pennsylvania lad lay with his father, both wounded; and one night there was a struggle going on there. The poor boy's body was racked with agony and his father could only look on with anguish, as his young hero at last gave up the struggle and laid down his life. A guide told me that the records show that 4,000 Union soldiers were borne out from the prison, dead, during the war. We did not fail to inspect the tunnel through which 109 prisoners escaped Feb. 9, 1864.

The guides repeated the story of the daring exploit to company after company of visitors and added a very interesting account of the meeting of two of the leaders in that escape right there during the present summer, that of Major Hamilton and Capt. Thompson. They had not met since they bade each other good by on the outside of the prison that night of the escape. They met in front of the fireplace, through which the hole had been dug, one day, just as the guide was finishing his story. Each knew the other and they joined hands with the simple greeting, "Comrade, how do you do?" and then held each other by the hand with the other hand of each on the other's shoulder, for a full minute or more, while tears streamed down their faces.

The old building is full of relics of the war, but we had time to look at but a few of them. The floors upstairs are decorated by brass plates here and there, inscribed with the names of soldiers who have been able to identify the very places where they lay during their captivity. Portions of the old floor are preserved as relics, some of them adorned with checker board lines and those suitable for other games. I visited the dungeons especially the dark one.

It afforded me great satisfaction to visit this historic building after the lapse of more than thirty-one years of the most active part of my life; but it was impossible for me to recall anything like my real sensations of pain and anxiety connected with that dark passage of my life, when vitality was almost its lowest ebb. There were now no weakness and pain, no longing for home, no painful endurance of the days and nights that crept slowly by, and no ghastly wounds nor groaning and dying of the men around me, only the recollection of these things, and memory never reproduces the pain of body or mind, only the fact without the feeling.

It is thought that the chances of passing the bill repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, was never better than at present. So the most experienced members of the Senate say. They believe that action is not far off, in spite of the complicated situation. There are 29 republicans and 22 democrats committed to unconditional repeal.

In order to understand the theory of the American government, the most serious, calm, persistent study should be given to the constitution of the United States.

Next, be well acquainted with the constitution and government of the different States, and be able thus to deal with State questions intelligently.

What books ought you to read? Almost all books have their use, but some are indispensable to this kind of an education. But of all these, the most useful, the most indispensable, the one whose knowledge is the most effective, is the Bible. I am considering it now.

The House of Representatives at Washington are engaged in a debate on the Oates Bankruptcy bill. It meets with serious opposition.

R. W. Walker, has been appointed Postmaster at Brooksville, and W. H. Abbott at Fryeburg.

MODERN JOURNALISM.

Being a connecting link between the past and the present, Hon. Charles A. Dana of the *New York Sun*, is amply able to cope with the above subject. And so it was with a great deal of interest that we read his address on "The Press and Journalism," recently delivered before the advanced classes at Union College, N. Y.

Mr. Dana said that the profession of journalism is comparatively new—it is the growth of the last fifty years. The newspaper gathers all that has been going on in the world, all the sciences, all the ideas, all the achievements, all the new lights that influence the destiny of mankind. It has been created by the necessities of the public and by the genius of a few men who have invented, step by step, the machinery and the methods which are indispensable, and without which we could not undertake to do what we do. Of course, the most essential part of this great mechanism is not the mechanism itself; it is the intelligence, the brains, and the sense of truth and honor that reside in the men who conduct it.

The number of intellectual young men who are looking at this new profession of journalism is very great. I have known very distinguished authorities who doubted whether high education was of great use to a journalist. Horace Greeley told me several times that the real newspaper man was the boy who had slept on newspapers and ate ink.

The clergyman preaches two or three times a week, and he has for his congregation 200, 300, 500, and if he is a great popular orator in a great city, he may have a thousand hearers; but the newspaper man is the stronger, because throughout all the avenues of newspaper communication, how many does he preach to? A million, half a million, two hundred thousand people. And his preaching is not on Sundays only, but it is every day. He reiterates, he says it over and over, and finally the thing gets fixed in men's minds from the mere habit of saying it and hearing it, and, without criticising, without inquiring whether it is really so, the newspaper dictum gets established and is taken for gospel, and perhaps it is not gospel at all.

In regard to this profession there are two stages. The first stage is the stage of preparation. There are colleges which have lately introduced schools of journalism, or departments of journalism, where they propose to teach the art of newspaper making, to instruct the student in the methods that he should employ, and to fit him out so that he can go to a newspaper office and make a newspaper.

Well, I do not say that it is not useful, but I have never found that a student or graduate who had pursued that department, instead of pursuing other studies, was of any great avail as a practical worker in the newspaper field that he had been trying to learn. In fact, it seems to me, if I may be allowed a little criticism, that the colleges generally are rather branching out too much, and they are inclined to take the whole universe into their curriculum and to teach things which do not exactly belong there.

Give the young man a first-class course of general education; and if I could have my way, every young man who is going to be a newspaper man, and who is not absolutely rebellious against it, should learn Greek and Latin after the good old fashion. I had rather take a young fellow who knows the Ajax of Sophocles, and who has read Tacitus, and can scan every ode of Horace—than to take one who has never had these advantages.

There is no question that accuracy, the faculty of seeing a thing as it is, is one of the first and most precious ends of a good education. Next to that I would put the ability to know how and where most promptly to look for what you don't know, and what you want to know. Thirdly, I would put Dr. Walker's great object, being able to tell what you know, and to tell it accurately, precisely, without exaggeration, without prejudice, the fact just as it is, whether it be a report of a base ball game or of a sermon or of a lecture on electricity; whatever it may be, to get the thing exactly as it is.

The man who can do this is a very well educated man.

The young man a first-class course of general education; and if I could have my way, every young man who is going to be a newspaper man, and who is not absolutely rebellious against it, should learn Greek and Latin after the good old fashion. I had rather take a young fellow who knows the Ajax of Sophocles, and who has read Tacitus, and can scan every ode of Horace—than to take one who has never had these advantages.

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The expression "free silver" means that any person having silver bullion may take it to a United States mint, and have it coined into United States money without any expense for the minting.

In other words, a person possessing about \$67 worth of silver can have it minted at the government's expense, and receive \$100 in government coin in return.

D. A. G. Young, Secretary of the State Board of Health, has analyzed several samples of water sent him from Aroostook county, and reports: "The water procured from the Houlton Water Works is a excellent water for drinking and general domestic purposes. It is chemically good and pure."

Good separate homes in the country, near Portland, are desired for two bright little boys, one aged seven and the other eight, (both of American parentage.)

The former can be adopted, if desired. Address Treasurer of "Little Samaritan" Club, 295 Spring St., Portland.

The Supreme Court of Michigan, Tuesday morning, handed down a decision on the woman suffrage law passed by the last legislature permitting women to vote at municipal elections. The court declares the law utterly unconstitutional and void.

Cool freights have gone up in New York to \$1. This is an advance of twenty-five cents in the last ten days. The fact that vessels are scarce, quite a number having been hauled up for the winter, has much to do with the increase in rates.

What books ought you to read? Almost all books have their use, but some are indispensable to this kind of an education.

But of all these, the most useful, the most indispensable, the one whose knowledge is the most effective, is the Bible. I am considering it now.

The House of Representatives at Washington are engaged in a debate on the Oates Bankruptcy bill. It meets with serious opposition.

R. W. Walker, has been appointed Postmaster at Brooksville, and W. H. Abbott at Fryeburg.

not as a religious book, but as a manual of utility, of professional preparation and professional use for a journalist.

There is, perhaps, no book whose style is more suggestive and more instructive, from which you learn more directly that sublime simplicity which never exaggerates, which re-counts the greatest event with solemnity, of course, but without sentimentality or affectation, none which you open with such confidence and lay down with such reverence; there is no book like the Bible.

Then Shakespeare, the chief master of English speech, the head of literature, the storehouse of wisdom, is indispensable. I would also invite your attention to John Milton's immortal essay on the "Liberty of Unlicensed Printing," which contains the highest doctrine that has ever been promulgated, to my knowledge, with regard to the freedom of the press.

When I advise you to make yourselves familiar with these glories of English literature, I do not say that these writers of English literature should be taken as models. Do not take any model. Every man has his own natural style, and the thing to do is to develop it into simplicity and clearness.

LUCY STONE DEAD.

Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell died at her home at Pope's Hill, Dorchester, Mass., Wednesday night. Her death was not unexpected, as her life hung by a thread for several weeks. Around her bed were gathered her immediate family. Her husband and one child, Alice Stone Blackwell, survived her.

Among all the champions for "women's rights" she was the tenderest, sweetest and most efficient. Womanly in her nature, tender in her sympathies, her public services never robbed her of those noble qualities.

In 1869 she was instrumental in forming the Woman's Suffrage Association, and in the following year became co-editor of the *Woman's Journal*. From 1872 to the present time she has been the principal editor, with her husband and daughter as associates.

In 1867 and 1882 she again lectured in the West in behalf of woman suffrage amendments, and she has held various offices in the local, State and national woman suffrage associations. Although it has, for all these years, been a discouraging labor, so far as the main issue is concerned, though the cause for which she had so faithfully and earnestly toiled has not been popular with a great majority of the women of the country, though year after year she had been disappointed by the legislative—or rather non-legislative—action of the State governments, she has never ceased her endeavors, never lost hope, never been dismayed or disheartened by defeat. She had faith in what she advocated, and went to her eternal rest in the full belief in the justness of her cause, and that the seeds of reform sown during her life work would ripen at no distant day into a glorious harvest.

This well known lady was born at West Brookfield, Mass., in August, 1818. Her grandfather was a Colonel in the Revolution, her father a prosperous farmer. Desiring to learn to read the Bible in the original, and satisfy herself that the texts quoted against the equal rights of women were correctly translated, she entered Oberlin College, from which she graduated in 1847, and the same year commenced her career as lecturer in her brother's pulpit in Gardner. She espoused the anti-slavery cause, and in 1848 traveled extensively through the North, speaking for the anti-slavery society and for woman's rights. Her sweet voice has occasionally been heard in the halls of the Maine legislature.

Lucy Stone was married to Henry Blackwell on May 1st, 1855. She looked upon the loss of a woman's name at marriage as a symbol of the loss of her legal personality and personal rights, and therefore, with the full consent of Mr. Blackwell, she decided to keep her maiden name.

The Season Now Upon Us.

That delightful and picturesque season has arrived when his mother's joy and father's pride stalks abroad through the land with long and frosty hair, a black eye, a bandaged head, a broken arm, and a bad limp. And he calls it "Portland Advertiser."

The expression "free silver" means that any person having silver bullion may take it to a United States mint, and have it coined into United States money without any expense for the minting.

In other words, a person possessing about \$67 worth of silver can have it minted at the government's expense, and receive \$100 in government coin in return.

Items of Maine News.

The Maine Asphalt Roofing and Painting Company of Portland has assigned. Philip Henry Brown, one of the leading men in Portland, is dead. There has been ten marriages in Rumford Falls within three weeks.

Two deer were seen a few days ago swimming across the mill pond at Dover South Mills.

Hugh Smart of Sweden, found his valuable cattle dead in the pasture the other day, having foundered in the mud.

The safe at the Maine Central railroad freight depot at Fairfield was broken open Monday night and about \$75 taken. There is no clue as yet to the burglars.

The return of the condition of the national banks at the reserve October 3, in Maine, was 32.27 per cent against 29.91 on July 12.

The stone quarries at Swan Island are running a fair business, and fishermen and lobster catchers report a good sea-son's work.

The Portland Packing Company have packed and shipped 312,000 cans of sweet corn at the Buckfield factory the present season.

At the regular monthly meeting of the trustees of Westbrook Brook company, held Wednesday afternoon, the sixth semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. was declared payable November 1.

Charles White's barn in Levant burned down recently, but his house was saved by hard work. The fire is supposed to have been set by a tramp, who was in that neighborhood that night.

The Rumford Falls Paper company have twenty-five men hauling and piling logs from the canal. Their elevated tramway, 500 feet long, is nearly completed, which is above the falls.

Mayo & Sons of Foxcroft, who for the past forty-six years have never closed their mills, wholly or in part, have now been obliged to curtail their business to four working days in the week, shutting down two days.

Over one hundred sheep were caught by the rising tide of the ledges at Two Islands, Grand Manan, one night recently and drowned. The most of them belonged to Abel Wilcox. The loss was a very heavy one for him.

During the past week the output of the mill of the Howland Falls Pulp and Paper Company was 155 tons. This is said to be the largest amount ever produced in New England in the same length of time by a sulphite mill.

Prospect's proportion of the pay rolls in the different industries in the state is now over \$700 per month for the workers. The crews will be increased on the Hoagland Mountain this fall and the quarries in the Narrows will start up again.

Wm. Ackles, unmarried, walked off the ferry slip at Brewer Thursday afternoon and was drowned. The body was recovered that night. It was reported to be a deliberate suicide, as he left his shoes, hat, coat and vest in the ferry house. His age was about 50.

Sunday afternoon a woman living in a well with a child a few months old, and both were drowned. The woman was a daughter of Chas. Bessy of Bryant's Pond. She left a letter for her husband.

These patents were granted Tuesday to Maine inventors: Nathan Ames, East Madison, invention for cooking beans; Jefferson Chase, Portland, two patents, making artificial leather, and buffering or polishing wheel; Alfred T. Kellifer, Bethel, freight carrier; William Phinney, Standish, washstand.

Late Tuesday night the Bangor police arrested Arthur McDonald, aged 17, and arrested him, aged 18, of the crew, for burglary at the store of N. W. White, Monday night. The boys secured several dollars in cash and some goods. Most of the stolen property was recovered.

A Kingman correspondent writes: An unusually large number of deer are being shot in this vicinity. Nearly every day some are shipped from the station here to the west by sportmen. One day last week a party of Boston gentlemen left for home with five to show their friends at the Hub.

James N. Winslow, Esq., one of Deering's most prominent and highly respected citizens, died on Wednesday, aged 71 years. Previously engaged in various enterprises, Mr. Winslow has been known best in connection with the spinal industry, carrying up to himself and his associates—the stone ware works at Damariscotta. This industry, which now employs two hundred and fifty men making sewer pipes and fire bricks, is one of the very largest of the kind in the United States. It was in 1866 that Mr. Winslow started this industry under the name of the Portland Stoneware company. He employed at first a dozen men. The business is now carried on under the firm name of Winslow & Sons.

The schooner James O'Donohue of and from Bangor for New York, with 190,000 feet of lumber, went ashore on the back side of eastern point Gloucester, Mass., Tuesday morning, and became a total loss. Captain Nash said a heavy gale prevailed all night from the southwest, and the schooner, running under reefed sail, she made the breakers.

An attempt was made to haul her off, but she struck, and ten minutes after both masts fell. The crew took to the boats, and after a hard struggle, succeeded in rowing around Eastern point into the harbor. Nothing was saved except what the men had on. There was no insurance on the vessel, which was 151 tons, built in Bangor and owned by A. P. Veazie of that place.

The failure of I. O. Winslow at St. Albans proves one of the most disastrous which ever occurred in Somerset county, being especially lamentable because a large number of farmers, who will severely feel the loss, are among the sufferers.

The parties interested in the affairs of the companies: Winslow's Habilities will amount to something like \$45,000.

Of this \$15,000 is due 400 farmers for milk and cream furnished by them at several butter factories which Mr. Winslow operated. Then it is claimed that he owes his relatives and wife's relatives \$12,000. He also owes \$14,000 for creamery supplies, salt, appliances, etc. A debt of \$6,000 is secured, it being represented that Brown, Decorica & Co., of Boston have a bill of sale of the Vassalboro property covering an indebtedness of \$3,500, while Green & Co., also of Boston, are protected \$5,000 worth by security on lumber at St. Albans. The assets must be very light. Winslow has been cited to make a disclosure.

Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, which he began to use. That this remedy entirely relieved and cured him, healed and dried up his sores, enabled him to sleep soundly and comfortably, and restore him to his ordinary vigor and vitality, in short, made a sound and well man of him so that he was fully able to work at his occupation, and has done so since that time.

That he attributes his recovery to Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, as it restored him when everything without successful result; that he took quantities of medicine with no benefit whatever; that physicians told him his disease was incurable and he had come to the same conclusion himself and had made up his mind to go to hospital and was about doing so.

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AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Is superior to all other preparations claiming to be blood-purifiers. First of all, because the principal ingredient used in it is the extract of genuine Honduras sarsaparilla root, the variety richest in medicinal properties. Also, because it is always fresh and of the very best kind. With equal discrimination and care, each of the other ingredients are selected and compounded. It is

THE Superior Medicine

because it is always the same in appearance, flavor, and effect, and, being highly concentrated, only small doses are needed. It is, therefore, the most economical blood-purifier in existence. It

Cures SCROFULA makes food nourishing, work pleasant, sleep refreshing, and life enjoyable. It searches out all impurities in the system and expels them harmlessly by the natural channels. **AYER'S** Sarsaparilla gives elasticity to the step, and imparts to the aged and infirm, renewed health, strength, and vitality.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. A. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1. Six bottles, 85.

Cures others, will cure you



CURE

Stick headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system such as Distress, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they are equally valuable in the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who have frequent headaches. Our pills cure all those who take them. They are small and easily taken, and two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; boxes for 50 cents; and elsewhere, 50 cents.

CARTER'S MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

FOR BOSTON!

3 Trips per Week.

FALL ARRANGEMENT

COMMENCING

Tuesday, Sept. 12.

Steamer DIAZ CLOVIS will leave Augusta at 1 P. M., Hallowell at 1.30, connecting with the new and elegant Steamer,

Kennebек,

which leaves Gardiner at 3, Richmond 4 and Bath at 6 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

RETURNING—Tuesday and Friday evenings at 6 o'clock. Remember that we are now sending round trip tickets good for remainder of season at greatly reduced rates.

J. B. DRAKE, President.

ALLEN PARTRIDGE, Agent, Augusta.

HIRAM FULLER, Agent, Hallowell.

W. J. TURNER, Agent, Gardiner.

STATE OF MAINE.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF

State Assessors.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 24th, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the State Assessors will be in session at their office in the State House, Augusta, on Saturday, Oct. 25th, on Tuesday, the 14th day of November, A. D. 1893, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to receive information to enable them to make a just and equal assessment of the taxable property in the several towns, in said county, and to investigate charges of concealment of property liable to assessment as required by law.

H. A. C. BURLEIGH, Board.

GEORGE FOTIE, State Assessors.

JAMES PLUMMER, Clerk.

SARSAPARILLA

Full Sized Bottles 67c.

—THE—

FULLER DRUG STORE,

Augusta, — Maine.

Chickpea's English Biscuited Biscuit.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Remedy.

Druggist's Biscuited Biscuit.

Take a spoonful of this Remedy.

100,000 Testimonials. New Paper.

Chickpea's English Biscuited Biscuit.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Brooklyn, N. Y. 50c a box and charged for raising children, 50c a box. Send for testimonials; send for catalogues.

W. S. SIMON, Box 601, Gardiner, G.

INCUBATORS & BROODERS

Brooklyn, N. Y. 50c a box and charged for raising children, 50c a box. Send for testimonials; send for catalogues.

W. S. SIMON, Box 601, Gardiner, G.

Items of General News.

The Markets.

REPORT OF WATERSTOWN AND BRIGHTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.]

LIVE STOCK YARDS, Oct. 24, 1893.

AT BRIGHTON.

Maine Drovers.

Hogs. Cattle Sheep.

P. A. Berry, 9 9 1

Douglas & Rogers, 12 11 30

O. W. Rolfe, 10 11 11

W. W. Hall & Son, 17 15 15

W. W. Hall & Son, 17 15 15

F. D. Morff, 15 11 33

W. B. Merry, 15 11 33

A. W. Newcomb, 20 17 14

E. J. Libby, 17 10 10

A. P. Libby, 17 200

P. S. Litchfield, 15

THE AGGREGATE OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERSTOWN AND BRIGHTON MARKET.

Cattle, 133; sheep, 1050; hogs, 53; calves, 126; horses, 118.

CATTLE EXPORTS FOR OLD ENGLAND.

The English market has been overrun with cattle which is the prime cause of the low prices. For the past week 2,225 head with no improvement from 10½c. estimated dressed weight.

Charles Francois Gounod, the great musical composer, died in Paris, Wednesday morning, the cause being general paralysis of the brain. Gounod was the author of the immortal opera "Faust." Most of the people in the ordinary class of life will, however, remember him chiefly for his soul-stirring "Redemption" and "Ave Maria." He was born on the 16th of June, 1818.

In a public school building at Washington, D. C., where six hundred pupils were crowded together, a panic occurred. The children, thinking that one of the children fainting, and those raising the cry of fire. A mad rush was made for the doorway, where the children had been jammed in a heap. Many of them were injured. It is feared that a number of them were seriously wounded.

Dealers found a trifling easier task to the cattle market, they could sell their cattle more readily, but come to talk higher prices, we could not see it in that light. Odd country cattle were bought instead of Western in some cases. There were however a fair number of Western that changed hands, not by the hundreds as it was 20 years ago, but by car load lots.

A falling off in price on sheep and lambs seems to be general talk, to those who too know it, when we take into account that last week's prices were thought as low as they could go. Lambs were sold at 3@4½c. lb., none over 4½c. but one lot last Thursday brought 4½c. but not to-day's prices. Odd sheep at 1½c. lb.

The hog market has continued in the same position as last week with Westerns at 10½c. and those from New England States or near by at dressed weight 8c. per lb.

The movement in veal calves was 1½c., more favorable to the buyer. A short market next week is the only way to revise prices. Sales at 9½c. to 11½c. lb.

A fair price of milk cows and when good quality we found they sold readily at plump last week's prices; one dealer refused \$120 for 2 choice new milk cows, and finally said he would sell at \$130, but the buyer could not see it in that light, and left the cows. Sales indicate prices at \$20@\$48, with fancy at 25c. to 25½c. Strictly fresh eggs are scarce.

The mild weather checks the development of the poultry trade, but the active season cannot be long delayed. Best Eastern and Northern chickens rule at 17@18 cents, and fowls do not 14@15 cents. Some common fowls are to be had with 10 cents less. The situation abroad is very strong. The shrinkage in the English market is said to 30 to 50 per cent, as compared with last year, and production is likely to continue small, as milk has advanced 8 cents per gallon, and pays better if put into cheese or butter.

Eggs were quiet yesterday at 22 to 23 cents for Western, outside for best Michigan. Fresh Eastern common 24 to 25 cents. Strictly fresh eggs are scarce.

The movement of horses was still in the slow unsatisfactory way, selling at less than \$50 a head than last spring. The most of sales at \$70@\$150 including some quite good horses. When the quality was fair for five drive or for show, fair prices obtained, but the market is very dull.

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